

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

1910-1911.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877,
40 & 41 Vict. cap. 49, sec. 15.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of his Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

6th July, 1911

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., forwarding, for submission to His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, the Thirty-third Annual Report of the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Chairman,
General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle.

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THIRTY-THIRD REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL GORDON,
EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
5th July, 1911.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, pursuant to statute, to present this our Thirty-third Annual Report on the condition of the Prisons and Prisoners within our jurisdiction, and with respect to the Registration of Criminals; also our Annual Report on the State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis, and on the Borstal Institution at Clonmel.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Number of Prisons.

During the year a further reduction was made in the number of ordinary prisons in Ireland by the appropriation of the whole of Clonmel Prison, for the purposes of a Borstal Institution, in August, 1910.

Number of Prisoners.

The number of ordinary prisoners committed to local prisons in Ireland in 1910 was 29,028. This shows a decrease of 2,441 on the number for 1909, and is the smallest number committed in any year since the local prisons were placed under the control of the Board in 1878. The daily average number in custody in 1910 was 2,167, as compared with 2,805 in 1909.

The number of convicts committed to prisons in Ireland during 1910 was 111, and the daily average number was 279. The numbers for 1909 were 118 and 248.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in Irish prisons during the last ten years:—

Year.	Number of Prisoners Committed.	Daily Average Number in Custody.			Proportion of Total Daily Average to 100,000 of selected population.
		Convicts.	Local Prisoners.	Total.	
1900.	32,159	278	3,290	3,568	60
1901.	32,466	266	3,332	3,598	59
1902.	32,880	232	3,698	3,930	58
1903.	32,902	245	3,467	3,712	57
1904.	32,756	236	3,365	3,601	56
1905.	32,865	246	3,366	3,612	56
1906.	32,919	231	3,262	3,493	55
1907.	32,897	248	3,259	3,507	55
1908.	32,787	237	3,215	3,452	54
1909.	32,579	279	3,167	3,446	53

Bridewells.

During 1910 the number of prisoners committed to Bridewells was 399, viz.: 178 on remand, and 221 under sentences of four days or less. This is a slight increase on the number for the previous year, viz.: 394. Of those committed on remand, 120 were afterwards committed on the same charge to local prisons, and are included amongst the number of prisoners in the foregoing table.

Short Sentences.

The proportion of prisoners committed under sentences of seven days or less during 1910 was the same as in 1909, viz.: 41 per cent. We would here repeat the following remarks in our Report of last year on this subject, viz.:—

"Now that the punitive side of prison treatment is being subordinated to much to the reformatory side and that prisoners are made so comfortable in prison, these short sentences have little or no deterrent influence. The result is that those on whom an adequately long sentence would probably have a deterrent effect, or a reformatory effect from the influences brought to bear on them, come back to prison so frequently that they spend a longer aggregate time in prison than if longer sentences were inflicted on the first offence."

"Further, so less than 10 per cent. of the total number of convicted prisoners are committed under sentences of 4 days or less. It would appear to be a matter for consideration whether many of the offences which have hitherto been dealt with by such short sentences might not be more suitably dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, by discharging the offender conditionally on his entering into a recognisance with or without sureties to be of good behaviour and to appear for conviction and sentence when called on."

The following is a copy of a resolution recently passed by the Visiting Committee of Mountjoy Prison on this subject:—

"The Visiting Justices of Mountjoy Prison have for some years past viewed with concern the continued existence of the 'habitual criminal' in Dublin. These prisoners return time after time to prison, which has become in many instances their home and which has failed altogether to deter them from committing crime. The Visiting Justices

feel compelled to place on record their opinion that the combination of short sentences in the case of such prisoners, with the improved conditions and greatly increased standard of comfort in prison life, is ill-adapted to prevent or even discourage the growth of crime in this city."

We consider that the views expressed on the same subject by the author of articles in *The Times* last year on "Prison Life and Administration" are fully justified. He states:— "Short Sentences, taken as a whole, are the curse of our prison system, the despair of its administrators, and one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, aids to crime."

Of those committed under sentences not exceeding seven days during the year 1910, no less than 479 were female juvenile adults (between 16 and 21 years of age) committed to Mountjoy Prison, most of whom were sentenced for obstructing the pavement in the pursuit of their occupation as street traders. In addition to these 479 committals, there were 124 committals of female juvenile adults under longer sentences, making 603 in all.

Imprisonment in Default of Payment of Fine.

Of the 25,590 convicted prisoners committed to local prisons and bridewells during the year 1910, 17,466, i.e., 68 per cent., were committed in default of payment of fine. About 17 per cent. of those so committed are released on part payment of fines under the Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899. The part payment thus made during 1910 amounted to £904 7s. 1d.

Drunkards.

The proportion of convicted prisoners committed for drunkenness shows a further decrease compared with former years. In 1902, and for many years previously the proportion had stood at about 50 per cent. In 1908 and 1909 it had fallen to 41 per cent., and in 1910 it further decreased to 39 per cent., being the lowest point yet reached. These figures refer to those committed for drunkenness only, or for riotous or disorderly behaviour while drunk, but do not include cases where, in addition to the sentence for drunkenness, the prisoner was at the same time committed for an offence of a distinct nature, e.g., assault.

Juvenile Adult Prisoners.

The number of juvenile adults, i.e., persons between 16 and 21 years of age, committed to undergo imprisonment in Ireland during the year 1910 was 1,484 males and 765 females. Of the latter number 603 were committed to Mountjoy Prison under circumstances mentioned in a previous paragraph.

Special modified Borstal classes have been formed at Belfast, Cork, and Mountjoy Prisons for the treatment of suitable male Juvenile Adults committed to those prisons under sentences of imprisonment exceeding one month and of selected male juvenile adults under sentences of imprisonment for four months or more transferred to those prisons from other prisons.

The Governors of other local prisons than the three named above have been instructed that the Modified Borstal treatment is to be applied as far as practicable to male juvenile adults who are from time to time committed under sentences exceeding one month, and who are considered by the Governor and the Chaplain to be suitable for such treatment.

The number of female juvenile adults whose sentences exceed one month is too small in Ireland for the formation of classes for treatment under the Modified Borstal System as in the case of male juvenile adults. Governors of prisons, however, have been instructed to treat them in accordance with the spirit of the Modified Borstal System.

Children and Young Persons.

Since the Children Act, 1908, came into force it has been illegal to commit any "child," i.e., a person under the age of 14 years, to prison; also to commit a "young person," i.e., a person who is 14 years of age or upwards and under the age of 16 years, to prison, unless morally or depraved.

The manner provided by law for dealing with children and young persons is set forth in our Thirty-first and Thirty-second Annual Reports.

Naval and Military Prisoners.

The number of naval and military prisoners committed in 1910 was 96, viz.: 22 naval prisoners and 74 military prisoners. The number for 1909 was 143, viz.: 39 naval prisoners and 83 military prisoners.

Health and Mortality of Prisoners.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good. There were two cases of typhoid fever. During the year there were six deaths among local prisoners. Of these, four were the result of cardiac disease, one of uremic convulsions, and one was a case of heart failure following delirium tremens. In convict prisons two deaths occurred. One of these was the result of cerebral hæmorrhage and the other of erysipelas supervening on heart disease and gout in the case of a man aged 68 years.

There was one prisoner executed.

Forty-five prisoners were released from local prisons on medical grounds before the expiration of their sentences of whom twenty-one were women near their confinement, and four were released from convict prisons.

Insane Prisoners.

During the year fifty-one insane prisoners were transferred from local prisons to lunatic asylums. Of this number, thirty-six were reported by the prison medical officers as having been insane on reception, and of the remainder two were reported as "probably insane" when received into prison, and four were found on reception to be feeble-minded. Seven convicts were removed from

convict prisons to lunatic asylums during the year. In three of these cases the mental condition on reception into prison was unsatisfactory, and in one case it was doubtful, while in the three remaining cases insanity developed in periods of 8 months, 18 months, and 2½ years.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been very good.

Lectures and Concerts.

Lectures, including a series of "Health Talks" given to female prisoners by ladies acting under the auspices of the "Women's National Health Association," were delivered during the year at Belfast, Mountjoy, Dundalk, and Waterford Prisons. At Maryborough Prison, where convicts are confined under long sentences, concerts organised with the aid of the Chaplains, were provided on two occasions. Concerts were also given at Belfast Prison, and Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory.

Prison Libraries.

Having regard to the importance of the Prison Library as a factor in the reformation of prisoners, the special notice of Prison Chaplains and Governors has been called to the fact that the morbid and immoral tone of a great proportion of modern English society novels renders them unsuitable for officers' or prisoners' libraries, which should be replenished by the selection of instructive books on travel, history, biography, science, &c., or standard English novels of a healthy tone.

Prison Industries.

The great majority of the prisoners belong to the idle and thriftless class, who have no knowledge of any useful trade, while many are physically or mentally deficient, and their sentences are, as a rule, so short that they are incapable of undertaking anything but the simplest kind of work. Moreover, the scope for employment is limited in the case of "hard labour" prisoners, who, during the first month of sentence, must be employed on hard manual labour. Bearing these limitations in mind, the difficulties which surround the question of the employment of prisoners can readily be understood.

With the longer sentences the task of providing suitable and remunerative employment is comparatively easy. The convicts at Maryborough Prison for outdoor employment closely cultivate a farm attached to the prison, which produces excellent crops, while for indoor work they manufacture the bulk of the uniform required for the warders in the Prisons Service and the clothing and boots required for the prisoners, as well as the leggings and gaiters required by the General Post Office.

In local prisons where the sentences of four out of five prisoners are for a month or under, less can be done in teaching skilled trades, yet pains are taken to instruct all suitable prisoners in

useful employments such as shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, smithing, gardening, &c. All the cloth required for the clothing of male and female prisoners is woven in prison, as are also the blankets.

Most of the building work of the prisons is done by prison labour.

The "hard labour" male prisoners are chiefly employed at stone-breaking and wood-chopping—oskum picking has been reduced to a minimum.

With regard to the females who, on first committal, are generally described by the Matrons as "unable to thread a needle," they are employed in washing, sewing, knitting, and needlework. The uniforms for the female officers is all made for them, as well as their own clothing, the underclothing of the male prisoners, and various articles of bedding. They are taught to sew, knit, and use the sewing machine. Many acquire in prison a competent knowledge of high-class laundry work at which they can earn a livelihood on release.

The chief articles for the Prison Service and for other Government Departments manufactured in Irish Prisons are as follows:—

By Male Prisoners:

Tunics, overcoats, and trousers for wardens.
Boots for wardens and female officers.
Jackets, caps, and trousers for male prisoners.
Boots and slippers for male and female prisoners.
Frisco and hawsey for male and female clothing is woven.
Blankets are woven.
Tins and utensils for use in kitchens and canteens.
Furniture for prison use.
Brushes.
Bread is baked in Dublin and Cork.
For G.P.O.—Mail bags, leggings, belts, pouches, valises, satchels, and stamping pads.
For Board of Works—Firewood and mats for all public buildings.

By Female Prisoners:—

Dresses, jackets, cloaks, and bonnets for female officers.
Jackets and skirts for female prisoners.
Underclothing for males and females, comprising shirts, drawers, chemises, petticoats, socks, and stockings.

Cultivation of land is carried on by both males and females as far as the ground available will permit, owing to the excellent results, both physical, moral, and financial, which attend this employment. Besides the farm at Maryborough, market gardens of from two to five acres in extent are successfully worked in Belfast, Castlebar, Sligo, and Tralee, and in all the other prisons every portion of ground which can be cultivated is fully turned to account.

Prison Buildings.

The prison buildings have been maintained in good condition.

The works carried out during the year by the labour of prisoners, supervised by prison officials, included the following:—

In Mountjoy Prison a large portion of the work of laying down a complete new system of sewerage has been carried out;

In Belfast Prison the reception block of female prison has been reconstructed, ten new baths fitted, the internal arrangements much improved, and a new disinfecter erected. The chief warder's quarters have been enlarged, and light iron check gates fitted on the cells occupied by female prisoners nursing children;

Various works of re-construction and repair were carried on at other prisons:—

In Maryborough Prison new cells have been formed for refractory prisoners, a new green-house erected, walls around exercise yards reduced in height, and shelter sheds erected on farms. In Armagh Prison a new reception bath-room for male prisoners has been fitted. In Cork Female Prison a new steam boiler has been erected. In Tullamore Prison the laundry has been re-constructed and enlarged. In Waterford Prison improvements have been carried out in the Chapel and Governor's house.

Improvements in the Prison System.

The undermentioned improvements in the prison system have been decided upon during the past year:—

The gradual substitution of clear for opaque glass in prison windows, except in windows where for disciplinary or other reasons it would be undesirable;

An improvement in the pattern and make of prisoners' clothing, so that, while distinctive, it will be smarter and neater, and thus calculated to raise, not to lower, the self-respect of prisoners;

The organising of lectures for prisoners on a more extensive scale than heretofore;

Governors have been enjoined to enter into correspondence with employers of labour and others, with a view of assisting deserving prisoners to obtain employment on discharge, and Governors of Convict Prisons have also been authorised to grant permission to convicts to correspond on the same subject during the month immediately preceding discharge;

Governors have been granted authority to allow well-behaved prisoners of superior education to write notes of study or literary work (and to have such retained for them) subject to due supervision; also to employ suitable prisoners of sufficiently long sentences to assist the School Warder or Matron in carrying out the duties of Librarian;

An illustrated weekly publication containing news of the main current events of the world is supplied to each prison for circulation amongst well-conducted prisoners of long sentences some time before their release, it having been urged with some force that keeping prisoners of long sentences without any knowledge of current events leads to mental apathy and depression and places them at a disadvantage on release.

The following rule, which is similar to one made by the Home Secretary in England, was made by the General Prisons Board during the year, viz.:—

In the case of any prisoner sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, whose previous character is good, and who has been committed to prison for an offence not involving dishonesty, cruelty, indecency, or serious violence, the General Prisons Board may allow such amelioration of the conditions prescribed in the rules for the government of Ordinary Prisons in Ireland as the Lord Lieutenant may approve:

Provided that no such amelioration shall be greater than that granted under the rules for Housecrafts of the First Division.

This rule marks a new and important departure in the treatment of prisoners and throws a serious responsibility on the prison authorities. Previous to its adoption the classification of a prisoner and his consequent treatment in prison were determined by the nature of the sentence of the Court, but by this rule the principle of allowing the prison authorities to vary the treatment in the case of certain classes of offenders is for the first time introduced.

This new rule has not, however, the same significance in Ireland as the corresponding rule in England, because in Ireland prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in default of giving bail or finding sureties are treated under the same rules as untried prisoners, and because, even if not so sentenced, they are, under the ordinary rules, entitled to a longer period of open air exercise than in England, and may subject to certain conditions, be allowed to wear their own clothes.

The period to be passed by convicts in separate confinement during the earlier portion of their sentences of Penal Servitude, which some years ago was reduced from nine months to six months in the case of males and to four months in the case of females, or in the case of those recommitted after forfeiture or revocation of license, is three months, has been further reduced to periods varying from one to three months.

It has also been decided that in future the period of separate confinement in the case of male convicts is to be passed in local prisons to which convicts are committed after conviction.

Preventive Detention.

Up to the present nine habitual criminals have been sentenced in Ireland to preventive detention under the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.

The sentences so inflicted were as follows:—

1908.	.	.	1	sentences of 5 years detention.
1910.	.	.	8	" 5 " "
	.	.	1	" 7 " "
1911.	.	.	1	" 7 " "

In each case the habitual criminal was sentenced to undergo first a term of three years' penal servitude.

As the sentence of preventive detention in each case does not commence until the prisoner would be due for release in ordinary course under the previous sentence of penal servitude, no habitual

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criminal has as yet come under the new treatment. The place where such treatment is to be carried out is a portion of Maryborough Convict Prison which has been selected for the purpose.

Visiting Committees.

We give below the usual table showing the visits paid to local prisons during 1910 by members of the Visiting Committees, for whose valuable assistance we again express our indebtedness:—

Prisons.	Number of Meetings at which two or more members were present.	Number of visits paid by individual Members.
Armagh, ...	3	9
Belfast, ...	15	12
Castlebar, ...	—	5
Clonmel, ...	11	12
Cork, Male, ...	9	21
Cork, Female, ...	—	1
Dundalk, ...	7	27
Galway, ...	1	8
Kilkenny, ...	10	12
Kilmainham, ...	2	—
Limerick, ...	7	6
Londonderry, ...	11	9
Mountjoy, ...	18	48
Sligo, ...	5	1
Tralee, ...	2	18
Tullamore, ...	11	6
Waterford, ...	11	3

During the year five visits were paid to Maryborough Convict Prison by one or more of the Visitors appointed by Your Excellency. One of the Visitors appointed for Mountjoy Convict Prison visited on one occasion.

On the occasion of the appointment, in February last, of Visitors for Maryborough Convict Prison for the current year, the number of Visitors was increased from four to six.

On the appointment of Visitors for Mountjoy Convict Prison in March last, the number of Visitors was increased from two to four by the appointment of two ladies, who will act as Visitors to female convicts.

Royal Clemency.

The accession of His Majesty to the Throne was marked in Ireland, as in Great Britain, by the grant of remission to all convicted prisoners who, on the 23rd May, 1910, had still to serve one month or more of their sentences of imprisonment or penal servitude, and whose conduct and industry had been satisfactory. The remission varied from seven days in the case of those who had 28 days and less than 12 months to serve to 90 days in the case of those who had five years or more to serve. The number of prisoners who were granted this remission in Ireland amounted to 1,124.

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS.

During the year the "Register of Convicts and Habitual Criminals" was increased by the addition of 170 names of discharged convicts and habitual criminals.

In the "Supplemental Register" of prisoners who have been sentenced to one month or over at assizes and quarter sessions, and above one month at petty sessions or police courts for certain specified offences the names of 1,563 other prisoners were entered.

In this office there are now about 10,000 sets of finger-prints of criminals.

The police made application to the Governors of Prisons to have fingerprints taken in 468 instances where the antecedents of remand prisoners were unknown, and the adoption of this course led to the identification by us of 145 as having been previously convicted.

In the course of the year several cases occurred in which finger-marks found at scenes of crime led solely or partially to the conviction of burglars.

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

The number of habitual Inebriates received during the year at Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory under fresh sentences was 21, viz.:—8 males and 13 females. In addition 4 inmates (3 males and 1 female) who had been discharged from the Reformatory on licence were received back during the year on revocation of licence in consequence of having again taken to drink.

Sixteen inmates (5 males and 11 females) were discharged on expiration of sentence, and 8 males and 5 females on licence. Five females were transferred to Wexford Certified Reformatory.

The daily average number in custody during 1910 was 58, the daily average number for 1909 having been 57.

The offences for which these habitual drunkards were convicted and other statistical information respecting them will be found in the Appendix.

A plot of land adjoining the Reformatory, containing four acres has been purchased during the year with a view to providing increased facilities for open air employment for the inmates.

We subjoin an extract from the last annual report of the Medical Officer of this Institution, with whose views we are in agreement:—

I beg to report that during the year 1910 the health of the inmates was very good. There was no infectious or contagious disease. The food, clothing, and general condition of the Reformatory were all, from a medical and ordinary point of view, entirely satisfactory.

During the year eight men and thirteen women were committed, three men and one woman were received on revocation of licence.

Of the twenty-one commitments one suffered from serious organic valvular disease of the heart, and seven from varying degrees of cardiac muscle degeneration. One suffered from a slight degree of albuminuria, which disappeared after a short interval; otherwise there was no serious organic disease.

The mental condition of quite 50 per cent. of admissions was not entirely satisfactory. It varied from a state of distinct weakness down to one of low intelligence and will-power.

Symptoms of acute alcoholism were practically never present on admission, as the committees had undergone a period of more or less prolonged detention in prison awaiting trial. Generally, all the admissions gave the impression of people who were below par mentally and physically. Certainly at the time of coming into the Reformatory, they were not in a condition which would leave them even a fighting chance of giving up alcoholic habits without the period of recuperation and building up which they live through during their detention here. No alcohol was given to any of the inmates during the year.

No so-called specific cures of alcoholism were used. Inmates were, however, individually more carefully observed for a period after admission, and also before discharge, an effort being made to send them out in the best possible health, and as fit as possible, in all respects, for the fight before them. Otherwise the inmates were treated on the general medical lines appropriate to each individual.

The salutary discipline and routine of the Reformatory, combined with good and suitable work, soon enabled the inmates, practically without exception, to rapidly improve in mind and body.

The acquisition of a field of four acres adjoining the Reformatory is, I think, a great help in the work of the Institution, and the outdoor work which it enables the inmates to have will have far-reaching effects for good in their treatment.

There appears to be a tendency to sentence inebriates to this Institution for shorter periods, such as a year. I beg to state that, in my opinion, this is a great mistake. If an inmate is sentenced for a period of three years he or she stands a much better chance of reformation. Apart from other reasons, this enables the person to be released under the great protecting and restraining power of a licence. The majority of inmates, if committed for three years, would enjoy this benefit and help, and I think it is the direction in which there is most hope of permanent reformation.

The percentage of people who do well after detention in the Reformatory is most encouraging, and undoubtedly there is every reason to think that the Institution is a potent factor in the fight against chronic alcoholic excess.

Previous to last year it was not possible for an inmate whose sentence exceeded 18 months to qualify for release on licence until the expiration of at least that period. Though it is desirable, in our opinion, in most cases that the inmates should remain at least 18 months under treatment in the Reformatory, there are exceptional cases where an earlier release might be desirable. It is also desirable in cases where the sentence is one of 18 months or less that the inmate should have a period of conditional liberty, such as the licence system provides. With a view, therefore, of giving the authorities a freer hand in the matter, a new statutory regulation was made during the year by Your Excellency, providing that under certain conditions an inmate may be submitted for special licence at any time when the Governor, the Medical Officer, and the Visiting Committee, or not less than two members of such Committee, are of opinion that the inmate can be safely released to the care of a responsible person, who will undertake, in writing, to take charge of him or her.

"BORSTAL" INSTITUTION.

The proposed arrangement referred to in our last Annual Report for setting apart the whole of Clonmel Prison for the

purposes of the Borstal Institution which had been established in a portion of that prison was carried into effect in August, 1910.

The number of juvenile adults, which at the time of our last Annual Report was 54, has risen to 70.

The following is a copy of the annual report of the Borstal Association, read at a public meeting of the Association, held in Clonmel on the 29th May, 1911:—

The Clonmel Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, which was established in 1906, ceased to exist in 1910, and its work was taken over by the Borstal Association, Ireland. The work of the Prisoners' Aid Society and of the Association is identical—viz., that of affording youths who have been in detention assistance on their discharge by procuring situations for them, and giving them some financial aid, etc. The change became necessary owing to the fact that the whole of the Clonmel Prison was about to be converted into a Borstal Institution in which only juvenile adults were to be detained. The inmates are no longer "prisoners;" they are merely detained, and though the distinction may appear more nominal than real, still in some respects—and these not unimportant—the distinction is very real indeed.

There appears to be a not unnatural confusion in the public mind between the Borstal Institution and the Borstal Association. The Institution is the place of detention of juvenile offenders, supported entirely by Government. The Borstal Association is a voluntary body, acknowledged but not supported by the State, for the purpose of supervising and assisting the juvenile offenders when they leave the Institution, either on the expiration of their term or on licence. It is for the Association that subscriptions are solicited, and the more support it receives, the more can be done for the young men concerned. Small grants are made by the Prison Board to boys on discharge, and these are handed over to the Association to be expended for the benefit of the boys. In no instance is the grant sufficient to meet the expenditure absolutely necessary, and the balance, whether little or great, must be made up from the funds of the Association.

The good work that has been accomplished in the past, whether by the defunct Prisoners' Aid Society or by the Borstal Association for the year just ending, should gain from the public a generous support. It is to be regretted that though the youths detained come from all parts of Ireland, the subscriptions, with the exception of some from Dublin, are given by people residing in this immediate locality.

In the former reports some individual cases were mentioned of the reformation of young criminals that were quite sufficient to prove the success of the Borstal system. Other instances might be given, but it is considered that the following figures will suffice to show the nature of the work accomplished.

Since the inception of the Borstal system in Clonmel 190 boys were committed. Of these 120 were discharged, and there are now 69 in detention. Of the 190 above-mentioned 5 were removed for misconduct to the ordinary prisons, 1 was sent to an asylum, and 1 died, leaving 122 to be otherwise accounted for. After discharge the conduct of the youths is, so far as possible, closely watched so that the result of the Borstal treatment may be ascertained. From the reports received from various reliable sources, it is very satisfactory to be able to state that of the 122 no less than 85, or 69.21 per cent., are doing well. The whereabouts of 8, or 6.55 per cent., are unknown; but it may be assumed that if they got into trouble through any misconduct their cases would be heard of. The information with regard to 39 shows that they are doing badly; but it is sometimes found that though young men go wrong for a time after discharge, the training while in detention leaves so strong an impression for good that some of them, at least, become permanently reformed. Eight of the 122 got married, and all these are doing well with one exception, and he belongs to a family all of whose are hardened criminals.

Dealing with the work for the past year—40 youths left the Institution. Of these 1 was committed to an asylum and 2 sent to ordinary prisons. Of the remaining 37, 16 were discharged on expiration of sentence and 21 on leave. Of the 16, 14 are doing well and 1 was re-committed. Of the 21 released on licence, 19 are giving satisfaction to their employers, while 2 were re-committed.

It may be well to explain the system of licence, which practically came into operation only within the past year. No matter how long the term of detention may be to which a youth is sentenced, if he conducts himself satisfactorily for six months he is entitled to apply for discharge on licence provided someone is found who will give him employment, and act as agent for the Association. If he misconducts himself at any time after his discharge on licence he can be brought back to the Institution and subjected to penal grade treatment for the remainder of the period of detention to which he was sentenced. All this is explained to him when the licence is granted, and is calculated to have a good effect in keeping him straight. So far this system of licensing has proved very satisfactory, not one of the boys having returned to the Institution, the two convicted having, as a matter of course, been sentenced to imprisonment in the place where they committed crimes.

With regard to the periods of detention, it is to be regretted that in many of the commitments are for only 18 months and under. To effect a real reformation the Committee believe that more good would result if the three years' term mentioned in the Prevention of Crimes Act were in every case imposed, particularly as under the system of discharge on licence, in no deserving case need the full term of detention be suffered. But there are cases in which less than three years' detention cannot be of much service. In these latter the youths are generally of sturdy and depraved character. At large they are under no control, and will not acknowledge any authority; they live idle, vicious lives, amenable to discipline in any shape or form, and to think that a sentence of 12 or 18 months will cure them is altogether a mistake. These terms are too short to make them perfect in a trade or get them to forget the vagabond life they had been leading, and they have to be discharged just at the time they are beginning to understand that they must be more self-respecting in manner and appearance, and more submissive to authority after they leave the Institution. The Committee of the Association, as a result of their experience of five years of the Borstal system, venture respectfully to submit this question of the terms of sentences for the consideration of the Judges of Assize and County Courts.

The successful results of the Borstal System could not have been obtained without the co-operation of this voluntary Association, which looks after the juvenile adults subsequent to discharge from the Institution.

We would again endorse the appeal for increased financial support for this Association which, up to the present, has been supported mainly by the inhabitants of Clonmel and district, notwithstanding the fact that the Institution is for all Ireland, and that, while only one of the inmates has been committed from County Tipperary, a large proportion of them has been committed from Dublin and Belfast.

GENERAL.

The Chairman of the Board attended the Eighth Quinquennial International Penitentiary Congress, which was held in Washington, U.S.A., in October last, as one of the delegates from the United Kingdom. We are of opinion that the practice followed

in recent years of having a delegate from this Department appointed to attend such congresses is of advantage to the Prison Service.

The conduct of the prison officers has been very good.

The Imperial Service Medal was, during the year, awarded to seven prison officers, who retired after more than 25 years' meritorious service.

Sir John Fagan, F.R.C.S.I., Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools and Medical Member of the General Prisons Board, retired on superannuation in November last. During his four years' service as Member of the Prisons Board, his ability and professional and personal qualities were highly appreciated. Since his retirement he has been appointed one of Your Excellency's Visitors to Marylebone Convict Prison.

His place on the Prisons Board, as well as that of Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. D. Edgar Flinn, F.R.C.S.I., previously Medical Inspector under the Local Government Board, Ireland.

Particulars of the expenditure, etc., during the past and previous years are given in the Appendix.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

J. S. GIBBONS.

JOHN MUTHALL.

D. EDGAR FLINN.

APPENDIX
TO
THIRTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE GENERAL
PRISONS BOARD.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER TABLES.

TABLE I.—RETURN of COMMITTEES to the several PRISONS

PERSONS.	COMMITTED.					
	On Remand and otherwise Discharged.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.
	On Remand and otherwise Discharged.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.	For trial at Assize and Quarter Sessions, and in the night.
TOTAL, M. & F., { Local Prisons, County, }	1,031	407	281	131	27	90
MALES.						
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Armagh,	28	26	2	1	5	225
Belfast,	442	265	8	15	3	2,330
Castlereagh,	35	12	1	1	1	184
Down,	25	7	4	—	—	222
Cork, Wick,	49	45	13	37	1	1,249
Dundalk,	71	27	3	—	—	461
Galway,	46	38	6	—	—	363
Kilmore,	25	14	6	—	—	229
Kilmainham,	27	27	3	—	—	217
Limerick,	24	34	29	12	—	942
Londonderry,	244	210	28	50	14	1,625
Monaghan,	24	27	—	—	—	141
Sligo,	25	27	—	—	—	152
Tripoli,	25	27	—	—	—	141
Waterford,	29	22	11	—	—	617
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Marlborough,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL MALES.	1,031	407	281	131	27	15,719
FEMALES.						
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Armagh,	7	2	3	—	—	221
Belfast,	43	35	13	13	—	1,682
Castlereagh,	12	4	1	—	—	75
Cork, Wick,	12	10	—	—	—	161
Down,	6	5	—	—	—	225
Dundalk,	14	10	3	—	—	327
Galway,	6	5	—	—	—	445
Kilmore,	6	5	—	—	—	225
Kilmainham,	6	5	—	—	—	225
Limerick,	6	5	—	—	—	225
Londonderry,	6	5	—	—	—	225
Monaghan,	6	5	—	—	—	225
Sligo,	6	5	—	—	—	225
Tripoli,	6	5	—	—	—	225
Waterford,	6	5	—	—	—	225
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Mountjoy,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FEMALES.	307	268	62	24	5	1,663

* This number consists for the most part of
 † Besides this number there were also 297 prisoners received as recruits or for trial who, as convicts,
 ‡ Under the Lord Lieutenant's Order of the 14th February, 1816 and 18th July, 1820, the committed of
 and 785.

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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from 1st January, 1910, to 31st December, 1910.

COMMITTED.							PRISONS
Ward of Sessions.	Naval and Military Offenders.	For awaiting trial Remanded at end of year.	Other Cases.	Total Committed (including Detainees and Prisoners under Civil Process).	Detainees and Prisoners under Civil Process.	Grates Total.	
625	50	181	187	20,860	180	20,120	Local Prisons, County. TOTAL M. & F.

MALES

Local Prisons.							Local Prisons.
Armagh.	Belfast.	Cavan.	Down.	Galway.	Kildare.	Limerick.	
21	5	11	2	740	5	750	Armagh.
191	10	18	67	4,105	40	4,211	Belfast.
7	3	4	1	250	250	250	Cavan.
70	14	10	30	1,021	10	1,041	Down.
14	10	6	0	550	550	550	Galway.
50	10	0	0	540	540	540	Kildare.
8	10	2	0	470	470	470	Limerick.
14	10	0	0	277	277	277	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
37	10	14	0	1,159	1,159	1,159	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
21	10	14	30	1,214	1,214	1,214	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
15	10	14	30	5,722	5,722	5,722	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
18	10	14	30	646	646	646	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
18	10	14	30	477	477	477	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
18	10	14	30	770	770	770	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
615	60	180	181	20,860	180	20,120	Local Prisons.

FEMALES

Local Prisons.							Local Prisons.
Armagh.	Belfast.	Cavan.	Down.	Galway.	Kildare.	Limerick.	
10	5	11	2	340	5	350	Armagh.
61	10	18	67	2,045	40	2,111	Belfast.
6	3	4	1	250	250	250	Cavan.
28	14	10	30	440	10	450	Down.
9	10	6	0	171	171	171	Galway.
33	10	0	0	550	550	550	Kildare.
5	10	2	0	251	251	251	Limerick.
71	10	14	30	550	550	550	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
12	10	14	30	6,000	6,000	6,000	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
6	10	14	30	180	180	180	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
11	10	14	30	124	124	124	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
8	10	14	30	152	152	152	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
8	10	14	30	371	371	371	Armagh, Belfast, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, Waterford.
605	60	180	181	20,860	180	20,120	Local Prisons.

persons committed for non-criminal offences, were committed to Monaghan, and are included in the figures for that prison. Persons to Kildare and Down Prisons was discontinued on the 24th February, 1910, August, 1910, respectively.

TABLE III.—(Continued) of all *Parasitidae* recorded into Iowa and Current Parasite, and of their Disposition, during the Year called Host Parasitoid, 1934

[illegible]

Department of Psychology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE III. - STATEMENT OF ACCOMMODATION for PRISONERS in Local and Convict Prisons (not including Bridewells) on 31st December, 1910, and of the daily average and greatest and least number of Male and Female Prisoners, respectively, during the year ended 31st December, 1910.

PRISONS.	Number of Beds fitted for present occupation.		Number of other beds that could be made available.		Number of Rooms.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
LOCAL PRISONS.													
Armagh, . . .	74	51	-	-	2	1	62	38	98	65	36	41	8
Belfast, . . .	438	168	5	-	6	4	844	125	969	917	107	307	41
Castlereagh, . .	45	10	48	-	10	2	19	8	27	79	17	9	1
Clonsilla, . . .	151	-	-	-	5	-	16	-	16	56	-	54	-
Cork, Male, . . .	250	-	5	-	6	-	154	-	154	190	-	110	-
Cork, Female, . .	-	153	-	-	-	8	-	50	50	-	70	-	20
Dundalk, . . .	121	-	4	-	3	-	72	-	72	124	-	47	-
Galway, . . .	181	22	4	8	4	1	35	12	47	51	21	39	6
Kilmainham, . .	180	4	38	-	13	-	81	-	81	99	-	21	-
Kilmainham, . .	180	-	-	-	14	-	71	-	71	102	-	40	-
Lancaster, . . .	93	29	-	-	3	5	98	27	125	97	26	55	9
Loughdown, . .	158	55	-	-	4	5	90	22	112	139	50	82	14
Meath, . . .	248	187	44	5	10	5	459	315	774	458	383	344	187
Monaghan, . . .	61	38	-	-	5	2	43	18	61	57	31	25	5
Trillick, . . .	75	14	-	-	9	1	41	7	48	58	17	25	3
Tullamore, . . .	50	40	5	-	6	3	45	13	58	80	30	13	4
Waterford, . . .	74	44	2	-	5	2	40	25	65	93	47	36	14
Total in Local Prisons.	2,834	1,906	165	11	108	52	1,822	285	2,107	2,156	797	1,177	279
CONVICT PRISONS.													
Maryborough, . .	294	-	11	-	4	-	533	-	533	571	-	345	-
Mountjoy,* . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	29	3	21	1	16
Total in Convict Prisons.	294	-	11	-	4	-	534	28	562	574	21	346	16
GRAND TOTAL.	3,128	1,906	176	11	112	52	2,356	313	2,669	2,730	818	1,523	295

*The accommodation for convicts in Mountjoy Convict Prison is included in the figures opposite Maryborough Local Prison.

In addition to the number there was a daily average of 55 inmates in Young Men's Institute Reformatory, and a daily average of 50 inmates in the District Institution, Clonsilla, during the year. There was also a daily average of 256 prisoners in the six Bridewells at Galway, Elm, Kilsall, Loughdown, Mullow and Sligo.

TABLE IV.—SENTENCES ON PRISONERS committed during the year ended 31st December, 1910.

(Cumulative sentences are returned on equal to their actual length. Concurrent sentences are returned on equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal lengths.)

Period of Sentence.				Devoted Criminal Prisoners (including Court-Martial Prisoners.)		Non-Criminal Prisoners.		Total
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
PRISON SENTENCES.								
Death (Commuted),	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
15 years	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
5	..	..	..	24	3	..	..	27
4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
3	..	..	..	50	4	..	..	54
Total,	..	..	..	103	8	..	..	111
IMPRISONMENT.								
Over 2 years,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 months, and over 23 months,	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
17	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	21
16	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
14	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	14
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
11	..	..	..	142	12	..	..	154
10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
9	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
8	..	..	..	78	6	..	..	84
7	..	..	..	31	4	..	..	35
6	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	28
5	..	..	..	473	65	14	4	538
4	..	..	..	25	9	..	..	34
3	..	..	..	283	77	1	7	361
2	..	..	..	871	298	59	42	1,210
13 weeks,	..	..	..	73	15	..	..	88
12	..	..	..	99	24	12	1	127
11	..	..	..	871	261	101	18	1,234
10	..	..	..	235	59	23	2	299
9	..	..	..	143	79	..	..	213
8	..	..	..	201	92	15	1	299
7	..	..	..	2,426	1,225	220	83	3,944
6	..	..	..	790	398	74	18	1,179
5	..	..	..	238	53	14	1	296
4	..	..	..	2,522	1,493	135	26	4,059
3	..	..	..	2,090	2,993	48	34	5,041
2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5
1 week, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 days, ..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	8
5	..	..	..	1,204	1,617	39	3	2,851
4	..	..	..	272	79	48	5	348
3	..	..	..	37	20	..	..	57
2	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Period not specified,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Sentences of Imprisonment.				14,494	8,799	900	220	23,383
GRAND TOTAL,				16,287	8,707	900	220	25,994

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF CHURCH PARISHES COMING AN ADDITION TO LOCAL PRISONS, OR Brought TO CURRENT PRISONS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1922, AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONFINED IN SUCH PRISONS, ALSO THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO HAD NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.—(COUNT MARCHED PRISONERS EXCLUDED.)

	Total Prisoners in Prisons in 1900		Prisoners who had been previously recorded.																Prisoners who had not been previously recorded		Total Prisoners in Prisons in 1900	
			Count		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males						Females
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Improvements	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100
Prisoners formerly	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200

Appendix to Thirty-third Report of the

TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND COUNTY PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1910.

(See paragraph 126 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

Prison.	Age and sex.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Date of release.	Place to which released.	Cause of removal.	Whether re-convicted before or after admission.
LOCAL PRISONS						
Armagh.	32	11. 12. 90	1. 4. 10	Home.	Chronic abscess of stomach.	Before.
	28	7. 4. 10	27. 4. 10	Armagh Workhouse.	Advanced pregnancy	—
	35	15. 7. 10	21. 7. 10	Home.	Do.	—
	70	7. 9. 10	13. 10. 10	Armagh Co. Infirmary.	Retention of urine and "Cystitis."	Before.
	17	17. 2. 10	4. 6. 10	Union Hospital Belfast.	Serobols	Do.
Belfast.	42	14. 6. 10	30. 6. 10	Do.	Cardiac failure	Do.
	30	27. 8. 10	28. 8. 10	Do.	Pneumonia	Do.
	41	13. 11. 09	20. 3. 10	Home.	Advanced pregnancy	—
	28	28. 3. 10	12. 4. 10	Union Hospital, Belfast.	Do.	—
	10	18. 8. 10	1. 7. 10	Do.	Do.	—
Castlereagh, Glenside, and 4-7.	28	27. 3. 10	30. 3. 10	Home.	Do.	—
	41	12. 4. 10	20. 4. 10	Union Hospital, Glenside.	Retention of uric acid.	Before.
	43	10. 1. 10	3. 3. 10	District Hospital, Carrick.	Do.	Do.
	38	28. 3. 10	31. 3. 10	Do.	Pneumonia.	Do.
	81	27. 12. 10	31. 12. 10	Union Hospital, Limerick.	General debility from age.	Do.
Cork Female.	61	3. 8. 10	10. 12. 10	Ck. Infirmary, Galway.	Stricture of urethra.	Do.
Galway.	51	3. 8. 10	10. 12. 10	Ck. Infirmary, Galway.	Stricture of urethra.	Do.
	33	8. 12. 00	12. 1. 10	Limerick Union Hospital.	Advanced pregnancy	—
	30	28. 3. 10	18. 4. 10	Home do.	Do.	—
	30	14. 3. 10	4. 6. 10	Home.	Mitral Heart Disease	Before.
	22	2. 7. 10	4. 7. 10	Do.	Cancer of uterus.	Do.
Limerick.	24	7. 7. 10	14. 7. 10	Do.	Advanced pregnancy	—
	25	8. 7. 10	21. 7. 10	Limerick Union Hospital.	Do.	—
	44	6. 8. 10	6. 10. 10	Home.	Kidney Disease.	Before.
	40	22. 11. 10	1. 12. 10	Limerick Union Hospital.	Plasma.	Do.
	38	20. 12. 00	3. 2. 10	Londonderry Co. Infirmary.	Cancer of Lip.	Do.
Londonderry.	21	17. 6. 10	23. 7. 10	Do. Workhouse Hospital.	Advanced pregnancy	—
	28	9. 9. 10	16. 11. 10	Strabane do.	Do.	—
	33	19. 3. 10	20. 11. 10	Londonderry do.	Do.	—
	33	28. 12. 09	4. 1. 10	Water Mill, Limerick Hospital, Dublin.	Constriction of lungs, subcutaneous.	Before.
	22	9. 5. 00	3. 2. 10	Kerr's Dublin Union.	Anæmia of the Aorta.	Do.
Meerzoy.	43	4. 6. 10	15. 8. 10	City of Dublin Hospital.	Tubercular disease of the knee.	Do.
	37	4. 10. 10	2. 12. 10	Richmond Hospital.	Abdominal pain, accompanied by fever.	After.
	30	11. 12. 00	11. 1. 10	Water Mill, Limerick Hospital, Dublin.	Acute Intestinal Obstruction.	Do.
	38	4. 8. 10	8. 5. 10	Richmond Hospital, Dublin.	Fractured elbow.	Before.

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.

(See paragraph 126 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons 1884.)

Prison.	Age and Sex.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Date of release.	Place to which removed.	Cause of removal.	Whether it originated before or after admission.
	M. F.					
Mountjoy.	23	20. 6. 10	21. 6. 10	Home.	Advanced pregnancy	—
	19	22. 6. 10	23. 6. 10	Do.	Do.	—
	31	22. 6. 10	13. 7. 10	South Dublin Union.	Do.	—
	42	25. 6. 10	23. 7. 10	Do.	Uterine hæmorrhage	Before.
	30	26. 7. 10	27. 7. 10	Meath Hospital, Dublin.	Renal disease.	Do.
	24	30. 6. 10	16. 8. 10	Home.	Advanced pregnancy	—
Sligo.	19	24. 8. 10	27. 8. 10	Do.	Do.	—
	26	30. 8. 10	20. 9. 10	Union Hospital, Sligo.	Do.	—
	23	24. 10. 10	4. 11. 10	Do.	Do.	—
Trillick.	31	1. 4. 10	13. 4. 10	Home.	Do.	—
Waterford.	42	7. 7. 10	25. 8. 10	Waterford Union Hospital.	Bleeding piles and hæmorrh.	Before.
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Maryboro'	48	17. 12. 08	3. 12. 10	Richmond Hospital, Dublin.	Tumor.	Before.
Mountjoy.	39	5. 5. 10	15. 12. 10	Home.	Berlin disease.	Do.
	30	17. 12. 07	24. 3. 10	Mater Misericordias Hospital, Dublin.	Profound catarrh and weak action of heart.	After.
	44	18. 10. 08	27. 5. 10	Richmond Hospital, Dublin.	Acute intestinal obstruction.	Do.

TABLE VII.—DEATHS in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and their CAUSES during the Year ended 31st December, 1910.

(a) DEATHS INCLUSIVE OF EXECUTIONS.

Prison.	Age at death and sex.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Detention.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Whether disease originated before or after admission to Prison.
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Belfast.	50	22. 3. 10	14 days' Impt.	28. 3. 10	Cardiac disease.	Before.
"	48	16. 6. 10	7 days' Impt. or To.	15. 6. 10	Do.	do.
Cork Main.	44	9. 8. 10	On rem'd	12. 8. 10	Dilatation tremors and Heart failure.	do.
Dundalk.	37	4. 7. 10	1 c. mth. Impt. or To.	15. 7. 10	Cardiac Syncope.	do.
Mountjoy.	37	7. 8. 09	11 a. mth. & L.	18. 7. 10	Aneurism of the Aorta.	do.
"	40	28. 3. 10	On Rem'd	1. 6. 10	Uremic convulsions	do.
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Marybone.	47	12. 4. 09	5 yrs. p.s. Trial & sentence for life.	16. 3. 10	Cerebral hemorrhage	After.
"	38	12. 4. 01		28. 11. 10	Syncope supervening on heart disease and gout	do.

(b) Executions.

Edinburgh.	28	5. 7. 09	To be hanged.	4. 1. 10	Hanged	
------------	----	----------	---------------	----------	--------	--

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1910.

(See paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

Local Prisons.

Date of first Admission to Prison.	Mental condition on first admission to Prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity ascertained.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
ARMAGH.						
31. 10. 90	Insane.	Unknown	—	Melancholia.	5. 11. 90	District Asylum, Armagh.
BELFAST.						
15. 1. 10	Semi-imbecility.	Unknown	—	Congenital Mental Deficiency.	22. 1. 90	District Asylum, Belfast.
15. 12. 09	Weak-minded.	Do.	1. 3. 10	Melancholia.	4. 3. 10	Do.
25. 2. 10	Same.	Do.	19. 3. 10	Acute Mania.	23. 3. 10	Do.
14. 8. 10	Insane.	Do.	—	Mania.	19. 6. 10	Do.
25. 5. 10	Weak-minded.	Do.	—	Delusional Mania.	23. 10. 10	Do.
30. 8. 10	Same.	Do.	6. 10. 10	Sub-acute Mania.	29. 10. 10	Do.
27. 10. 10	Weak-minded.	Do.	—	Dementia.	19. 11. 90	Do.
16. 5. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	Homicidal Mania.	22. 5. 10	Do.
13. 9. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Delusional Mania.	24. 9. 10	Do.
12. 12. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Mania.	18. 12. 10	Do.
2. 11. 10	Do.	Unknown.	—	Suicidal Mania.	19. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
CASTLEBAR.						
15. 10. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	Delusional.	22. 10. 10	District Asylum, Castlebar.
6. 7. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	8. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
CLONMEL.						
9. 3. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	Melancholia with delusions.	30. 3. 10	District Asylum, Clonmel.
3. 4. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Recurrent Mania.	10. 4. 10	Do.
CORK MALE.						
17. 1. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	Delusional and accompanied with epilepsy.	5. 2. 10	District Asylum, Cork.
4. 3. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Delusional.	24. 3. 10	Do.
7. 12. 09	Do.	Do.	—	Melancholia and suicidal.	12. 5. 10	Do.
14. 6. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Acute Mania with delusions.	17. 6. 10	Do.
12. 11. 10	Do.	No.	—	Delusional.	30. 11. 10	Do.
25. 8. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Homicidal.	9. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
CORK FEMALE.						
31. 10. 10	Insane.	No.	—	Delusional Insanity.	5. 12. 10	District Asylum, Cork.

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst PRISONERS in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1910—contd.

Date of first admission to Prison.	Mental condition on first admission to Prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
DUNDALK.						
21. 5. 10	Insane.	No.	—	Mania.	26. 3. 10	Richmond District Asylum, Dublin.
GALWAY.						
24. 1. 10	Local internal Doubtful.	Yes.	—	Dementia.	26. 3. 10	District Asylum, Ballinacree.
3. 1. 10		No.	—	Mania.	5. 5. 10	Do.
LIMERICK.						
20. 12. 09	Probably Insane.	Unknown.	3. 1. 10	Recurrent Mania.	14. 1. 10	District Asylum, Limerick.
16. 10. 09	Sane.	No.	24. 4. 10	Do.	26. 4. 10	Do.
17. 8. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	Mania with delusions.	1. 9. 10	Do.
LONDONDERRY.						
20. 12. 09	Probably Insane.	No.	—	Delusional.	22. 2. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
16. 3. 10	Sane.	Unknown.	—	—	23. 7. 10	Do.
31. 10. 10	Insane.	Yes.	—	Recurrent Mania with delusions.	18. 11. 10	District Asylum, Londonderry.
MOUNTJOY.						
15. 12. 09	Sane.	Unknown.	16. 3. 10	Dementia.	8. 4. 10	Richmond District Asylum.
11. 4. 10	Insane.	Yes.	—	Delusional.	19. 4. 10	Do.
12. 8. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	General paralysis of the insane.	2. 10. 10	Do.
22. 10. 10	Insane.	Do.	—	Delusional.	9. 11. 10	Do.
17. 12. 10	Probably Insane.	Do.	—	Minor epilepsy.	24. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
4. 7. 10	Insane.	Do.	—	Obsessional Insanity.	9. 12. 10	Do.
8. 5. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Chronic Mania.	20. 6. 10	Do.
12. 4. 10	Do.	Unknown.	—	Dementia.	19. 4. 10	Richmond District Asylum.
28. 12. 09	Do.	Yes.	—	Recurrent Mania.	14. 1. 10	Do.
28. 5. 10	Do.	Unknown.	—	Delusional.	2. 6. 10	Do.
16. 6. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Senile Mania.	22. 6. 10	Do.
7. 9. 10	Do.	Do.	—	Delusional.	13. 9. 10	Do.
17. 10. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Mania a pota.	23. 10. 10	Do.
SLIGO.						
18. 12. 09	Insane.	Yes.	—	Senile Dementia.	14. 2. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
11. 4. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Recurrent Mania.	20. 4. 10	District Asylum, Sligo.

* Found insane by Jura. Shows no symptoms of insanity while in prison.

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1910.—*contd.*

Date of first admission to Prison.	Mental condition on first admission to Prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity ascertained.	Form of Insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
TULLAMORE.						
21. 4. 10	Good.	No.	7. 6. 10	Acute Mania.	9. 7. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum, removed back same 2. 11. 10.
WATERFORD.						
10. 7. 10	Insane.	Unknown.	—	Acute delirious mania.	23. 7. 10	District Asylum, Waterford.
8. 10. 10	Do.	Yes.	—	Recurrent melancholia.	17. 10. 10	Do.
6. 7. 10	Do.	No.	—	Epileptic insanity.	6. 12. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.

Convict Prisons.

MARYBORO'.						
5. 3. 07	Sane.	No.	11. 2. 10	Mania.	10. 2. 10	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
10. 5. 06	Mentally deficient.	Yes.	28. 2. 10	Congenital mental deficiency.	10. 2. 10	Do.
27. 2. 09	Sane.	No.	6. 4. 10	Chronic Mania.	19. 4. 10	Do.
8. 9. 02	Do.	Do.	28. 5. 10	Mania with delusions.	4. 6. 10	Do.
2. 3. 09	Neurotic.	Do.	23. 7. 10	Dementia.	6. 8. 10	Do.
20. 11. 09	Weak-minded.	Do.	16. 8. 10	Dementia.	29. 8. 10	Do.
27. 2. 09	Deficient.	Do.	12. 12. 10	Dementia.	27. 12. 10	Do.

Note.—In addition to the above, 11 prisoners committed to Local Prisons on remand were, on being brought up at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, sent thenceforth direct to Local Asylums.

TABLE IX.—RETURN OF RESTRAINTS, PRISON OFFENCES, AND PUNISHMENTS

(Section 15 of 40 &

(See paragraph 96 of Report of Royal

PRISON	Depend Punishment.	NATURE OF CASES OF												Total Number of Prisons published.
		Bonds (Hand sold).		Huffs with Straps or Leather Jackets.		Close Confinement in Punishment Cells or special Cells for Habitual Prisoners.		Close Confinement in ordinary Cells.		Solitary Confinement.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
TOTAL M. & F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL PRISONS.														
Armagh, Belfast.	-	-	-	5	2	21	20	102	13	104	36	1	-	177 2
Cardiff, Glam.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	11	1	8	-	18 1
Cork, Dublin, Cork, Female.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	39	-	-	-	41 -
Dundalk, Galway.	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	17	5	22	17	11	12	38 9
Kilkeel.	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	30	-	32	-	2	-	32 -
Limerick, Limerick.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	7	-	-	-	12 4
Londonderry, Londonderry.	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	39	4	43	7	14	4	97 9
Sligo, Sligo, Sligo, F.	-	-	-	-	9	3	3	25	13	38	13	8	-	56 3
Tullamore, Wicklow.	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	13	2	14	3	7	7	25 18
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	-	18	-	16	12	13	13	435	62	497	212	150	25	637 129
1898 TOTAL NO. (Cols. a, b, c, d).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	637 129
CONVICT PRISONS.														
Maybrough, Maybrough.	-	11	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	16	-	4	-	31 2
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	-	11	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	16	-	4	-	31 2
1898 TOTAL NO. (Cols. a, b, c, d).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 2

*These totals do not agree with the total prison population, &c., in consequence of
 1st, the inclusion of cases in prison not published, and
 2nd, the inclusion of cases in prisons transferred during
 1898 to the Prison Commission.

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS from 1st JANUARY, 1910, to 31st DECEMBER, 1910

41 Vict., cap. 49.)

Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

(a) Number of Prisoners detained.	(b) Total number of Prisoners during the Year. (Columns c and d).	Prison Offences.										Prisons.
		Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regula- tions.		Total Offences.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total M. & F.												
LOCAL PRISONS												
417	522	517	521	1	2	—	—	6	4	30	7	Armagh Jail.
1,304	1,306	1,305	1,303	30	12	—	—	109	7	210	53	Armagh Jail.
270	105	252	168	—	—	—	—	5	—	16	1	Castlebar Gaol.
399	—	393	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9	—	Castlebar Gaol.
1,615	—	1,596	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cork, Male, Cork, Female
—	685	—	685	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cork, Male, Cork, Female
713	—	713	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	27	—	Dundalk Gaol.
518	185	515	177	—	18	—	—	24	3	25	25	Dundalk Gaol.
585	—	585	—	4	—	—	—	21	—	42	—	Elkanny.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elkanny.
828	—	828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilnashogue, Limerick
1,553	576	1,553	580	1	—	—	—	7	—	6	24	Kilnashogue, Limerick
1,716	481	1,335	392	2	4	—	—	23	9	110	14	Londonderry Gaol.
9,447	5,153	4,294	5,145	10	8	—	—	55	127	22	22	Londonderry Gaol.
174	183	169	180	—	1	—	—	7	5	24	16	Sligo Gaol.
176	125	163	124	3	1	—	—	5	1	24	22	Sligo Gaol.
548	187	521	169	1	—	—	—	17	—	30	3	Tullamore Gaol.
549	281	561	280	4	4	—	—	3	1	15	22	Tullamore Gaol.
21,202	9,779	21,202	9,873	68	58	—	—	334	18	647	147	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS
21,344	9,787	21,316	9,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NET TOTAL NO. UNDER A, B, & C
CONVICT PRISON												
280	—	280	—	29	1	—	—	18	—	174	—	Marlborough, Monaghan
—	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	Marlborough, Monaghan
280	27	253	27	29	1	—	—	18	—	174	4	TOTAL CONVICT PRISON
280	27	253	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NET TOTAL NO. UNDER A, B, & C

herein, the same prison may be named in more than one place during the year, or in more than one place in column (a) or (b).
The year from one prison to another, and so related items
be indicated by asterisks only.

TABLE X.—Return showing the Expenditure of the Establishments for Staff and Maintenance in the

	TOTAL.	REVENUE, (Ordinary and Local Taxes).	MAINTENANCE (Excess of Revenue).	EXPENSES BUDGET
Daily average number of prisoners, { Males 1,677 Females 549 Total 2,226		M. 426 F. 219	M. 220	M. 78
A.—COST OF STAFF	L s. d.	L s. d.	L s. d.	L s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including salaries, de., and War Grid.	45,330 20 10	3,211 17 1	6,307 5 2	1,094 8 0
Average annual charge per prisoner.	20 4 7	14 15 0	28 0 0	57 4 5
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.				
Victualling for prisoners.	14,478 8 7	5,154 8 0	3,247 1 11	168 0 40
Medicine, surgical instruments, &c.	346 20 2	105 6 8	46 7 7	14 2 1
Fuel, light, and water.	8,530 0 0	3,070 8 2	3,110 18 0	294 14 3
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	687 16 11	154 18 5	74 17 0	30 0 1
Clothing for prisoners.	3,250 5 4	602 5 0	303 10 2	120 12 7
Bedding for prisoners.	329 5 11	131 7 7	103 8 5	6 13 0
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	602 0 0	80 12 4	74 5 11	14 17 9
TOTAL EXPENSE OF MAINTENANCE.	28,182 12 4	9,261 17 1	1,195 1 8	860 4 0
AVERAGE ANNUAL CHARGE PER PRISONER.	11 18 1	9 10 0	15 10 1	32 17 5
	DEBARGE	CLERICAL	REVENUE.	MAINTENANCE.
Daily average number of prisoners, { M. 72 F. 51		M. 40 F. 31	M. 32	—
A.—COST OF STAFF.	L s. d.	L s. d.	L s. d.	L s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including salaries, de., and War Grid.	3,710 15 8	1,172 7 3	1,581 5 11	1 2 1
Average annual charge per prisoner.	26 7 0	30 7 7	20 10 0	—
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.				
Victualling for prisoners.	447 14 0	171 7 7	317 8 6	32 16 01
Medicine, surgical instruments, &c.	8 0 0	104 5 5	15 11 0	—
Fuel, light, and water.	220 14 1	546 17 8	445 18 4	54 11 2
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	37 10 8	33 4 7	30 16 11	0 7 6
Clothing for prisoners.	165 2 2	55 28 0	73 8 0	0 15 0
Bedding for prisoners.	12 17 3	5 5 10	8 20 5	2 8 0
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	17 1 4	11 16 2	12 28 0	0 7 0
TOTAL EXPENSE OF MAINTENANCE.	811 3 0	912 0 4	971 4 2	105 10 8
AVERAGE ANNUAL CHARGE PER PRISONER.	11 14 11	72 7 10	15 25 11	—

* Trading portion of year 1916-17 ordinary prisoners as well as juvenile adults were included in + Remount of expended date for 1900-01. (Prison cost index 24 February, 1912.)

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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under the control of the General Prisons Board, Ireland,
year ended 31st March, 1911.

REVENUE STATE IN-DEBT REDEMPTIONS.		ARMY.		NAVY.		CANTONMENT.		COST MAINT.		COST PRISON.	
M.	20	M.	80	N.	280	N.	20	M.	148	N.	42
F.	20	F.	20	F.	120	F.	6	F.		F.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1,147 12 10		1,006 16 10		6,183 16 6		1,265 6 1		2,145 18 1		1,277 7 7	
20 15 4		20 15 0		12 15 0		49 7 2		22 11 1		27 8 7	
681 10 0		125 7 6		2,703 3 10		157 2 4		787 10 5		264 14 2	
18 6 0		20 29 9		55 7 4		0 12 7		10 2 6		11 14 7	
268 9 7		128 5 3		652 1 11		178 0 6		602 12 3		274 17 8	
59 3 5		20 18 2		115 9 1		11 9 8		45 2 8		15 33 6	
105 4 8		107 10 8		592 6 2		31 7 1		600 17 4		80 6 0	
51 16 9		109 10 11		328 9 6		6 11 3		54 5 0		16 6 6	
52 0 0		105 15 8		57 16 4		12 8 4		21 15 5		52 8 5	
1,142 9 2		1,006 16 10		6,183 7 3		608 11 8		1,698 12 4		645 17 0	
21 10 5		12 6 1		5 19 4		15 18 9		10 3 5		14 6 4	
EXPENDITURE		LOAN-REVENUE		SINK.		TREASURY		TOLLAGE.		WARRANTS.	
M.	75	M.	52	N.	41	N.	42	M.	58	M.	54
F.	17	F.	56	F.	18	F.	7	F.	12	F.	55
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
2,320 8 11		2,344 14 5		1,808 20 10		1,431 7 6		1,725 2 0		1,544 7 6	
20 0 11		21 2 6		27 18 2		24 4 5		26 18 6		25 16 1	
545 7 10		494 2 4		227 10 10		235 4 7		304 14 10		425 8 4	
12 12 4		24 15 1		3 1 0		11 14 9		6 1 11		8 0 9	
253 5 8		400 12 5		225 10 9		218 13 9		602 2 11		207 13 1	
55 18 2		30 0 0		18 6 10		15 12 11		18 7 5		29 19 11	
100 14 2		160 18 2		75 25 0		75 1 4		87 8 0		50 1 7	
21 17 9		29 2 10		1 12 11		15 19 7		15 0 3		26 2 1	
17 15 2		37 0 11		14 17 2		17 7 6		15 16 10		45 7 11	
1,667 11 2		1,423 8 7		565 15 9		600 18 0		725 11 2		340 8 8	
11 8 7		22 19 8		12 8 7		12 5 3		21 6 9		11 0 5	

the establishment.

TABLE X.—C. Expenses of Establishments under the Control of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the year ended 31st March, 1911.

NAME OF SERVICE.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
Gratuitous to prisoners (including contribution to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society),	4180 10 1
Food and conveyance of prisoners,	10232 2 3
New buildings and alterations,	2048 5 5
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	2738 0 1
Bath,	306 11 8
Incidental expenses (including travelling and removals) of officers,	1149 3 1
Maintenance of children of female prisoners,	7 10 0
Total of other expenses,	17603 7 2
Do. exclusive of New buildings and alterations,	15383 17 2
Average annual charge per prisoner,	5 7 7

SUMMARY OF A, B, AND C

	£ s. d.
A.—Total Cost of Staff,	46325 10 10
B.— " Maintenance,	26163 12 6
C.— " Other expenses (exclusive of New buildings, &c.),	15533 17 2
Total expenses for the year,	88021 0 8
Total annual charge per prisoner,	28 3 1
DEDUCTIONS:	
Appropriations to aid, viz.:—Net receipts on Manufacturing department; and Miscellaneous receipts from sale of old stores, &c.,	4202 14 6
Net cost (after above deduction),	83819 6 1
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deduction),	3 8 1

NOTE.—No deduction is made in respect of the tribute of prisoners employed on prison buildings or in prison manufactures, but the value of such labour in the year 1910-1911 is calculated at £15,484 5s. 2d.

Under the sub-head of the Prison Vote "Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics," provision is made for the expenses of all patients in District Asylums in Ireland, placed as Criminal Lunatics under the Act 1 Edward VII, ch. 17. The actual payments from the Vote have been as under—

1900-1901,	43725 6 6
1901-1902,	4200 2 0
1902-1903,	1450 2 5
1903-1904,	2110 14 0
1904-1905,	3500 2 0
1905-1906,	5107 0 6
1906-1907,	7323 3 5
1907-1908,	7443 2 3

The payments in the year 1905-1906, include amounts for the two preceding years for expenses of patients contracted under the Army Act, 1905, Section 61, and the Royal Warrant Aug. 1905, Section 5.

TABLE XI.—*Summary of Total Expenditure of Establishments under the control of the General Prison Board in each year from 1904-1905 to 1922-1923.*

[illegible]

TABLE XII.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory and Channel Borstal Institution, and estimated value of their earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1911.

(See 40 and 41 Vict., cap. 49, section 16.)

ARMAGH PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	P.	
In Manufactures:—			
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	10-03	49 11 7
Picking or tossing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	12-04	-07	11 59 9
Shoemaking,	-38	—	5 6 8
Shoolearning,	3-08	—	8 32 8
Tailoring,	-43	—	14 15 8
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, .	—	1-0	1 15 8
Woodturning,	9-27	—	20 2 11
Yeast bag making,	13-04	—	65 7 0
Total,	41-64	11-13	179 13 8
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	-33	—	13 10 10
Carpenters or Joiners,	-22	—	16 0 6
Labourers and Whitewashers,	-98	11	16 15 9
Painters and Glaziers,	-31	—	11 10 0
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	[-11	—	4 12 11
Total,	1-85	-11	59 18 6
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison, and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), .	5-05	3-00	115 8 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	3-0	—	899 19 0
Cooking,	-15	—	1 16 4
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . .	-63	-03	1 15 4
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	5-5	126 19 7
Total,	8-83	7-40	353 8 2
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	1-18	-38	—
Under punishment,	-91	-02	—
Women nursing their own children, . . .	—	1-29	—
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	1-6	-48	—
Debtors,	-06	—	—
First class misdemeanours,	—	-44	—
Others, &c.,	4-4	1-38	—
Total,	7-23	-40	—
Grand Total,	58-76	22-73	933 0 4

TABLE XII.—continued.

BELFAST PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year)		Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	F.	
In Manufactures :—			
Agriculture,	2-61	—	136 10 0
Bookbinding,	—	—	23 14 9
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	50-19	353 0 0
Mattress-making, Flaying and other work connected therewith,	55-42	—	173 7 11
Picking or teasing Oatmeal, Hair, &c.,	61-63	—	184 9 0
Shoemaking,	13-46	—	47 17 3
Shoemaking,	0-63	—	250 19 9
Smithing,	—	21	21 0 9
Stonebreaking,	54-34	—	184 18 2
Tailoring,	13-70	—	233 11 2
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	23-63	187 19 3
Woodcutting,	8-49	—	36 17 7
Linen cutting,	23-32	16-39	292 4 4
Repairing mattresses,	1-25	—	27 18 6
Total,	350-92	90-00	2,323 4 5
In Buildings :—			
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	1-33	—	79 1 3
Carpenters or Joiners,	1-44	—	43 7 11
Labourers and Whitesmiths,	14-07	—	466 3 9
Painters and Glaziers,	2-04	—	122 10 4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Shellies,	1-28	—	104 13 4
Total,	21-45	—	805 18 7
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	33-13	10-84	603 7 6
Cooking for the prisoners,	4-30	—	167 4 6
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	—	—	3 12 6
Stoking prison furnaces,	—	—	22 8 6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	12-46	361 19 6
Total,	37-43	10-84	1,205 2 6
Non-effective :—			
Sick,	2-37	—	—
Under punishment,	1-00	—	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	2-16	—
Unemployed :—			
Waiting trial,	9-05	—	—
Detainees,	2-49	—	—
First class misdemeanants,	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	28-86	8-92	—
Total,	40-40	8-92	—
Grand Total,	395-30	100-94	4,328 7 6

TABLE XII.—continued.

CASTLEBAR PRISON.

Description of Employment	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufacture :—					
Agriculture,	5-14	—	77	17	5
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	2-64	29	18	11
Picking or dressing Oakum, &c., &c.,	-10	—	1	17	7
Shoemaking,	-40	—	9	10	9
Shoebinding,	4-59	—	11	7	5
Tailoring,	-33	—	5	1	2
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	1-11	2	0	7
Total,	10-07	3-05	120	14	1
In Buildings :—					
Scidlopers, Masons, and Plasterers,	-11	—	5	15	10
Carpenters or Joiners,	-03	—	0	15	8
Laborers and Witherers,	-70	-06	24	2	0
Pointers and Glaziers,	-25	—	10	8	0
Painters, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	-04	—	2	5	0
Total,	1-13	-06	43	4	0
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	2-00	-07	55	4	11
Cooking for prisoners,	1-00	—	36	10	0
Gardening,	-54	—	8	3	7
Washing prisoners' clothing,	-04	-75	17	19	1
Total,	3-58	1-72	116	17	9
Non-effective :—					
Sick,	-14	-03	—	—	—
Under punishment,	-06	—	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	-38	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial,	1-13	—	—	—	—
First class attendants,	-08	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	1-54	-83	—	—	—
Total,	2-64	1-04	—	—	—
Grand Total,	19-00	6-39	282	16	2

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TABLE XII.—continued.

CLONMEL PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the period).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
In Manufactures:—		
Manufacturing, Pickling and other work connected therewith,	M.	£ s. d.
Pickling or tanning Oakum, Hair, &c.,	4.86	1 7 4
Woodworking,	4.98	1 14 2
Woodworking,	8.75	14 3 5
Total,	21.59	17 5 3
In Buildings:—		
Labourers and Whitewashers, . . . . .	.86	5 13 0
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	.19	2 4 0
Total, . . . . .	.85	7 17 0
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jolting work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind,	6.45	33 0 4
Cooking for the prisoners,	1.89	21 12 0
Gardening, . . . . .	.26	1 7 0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	.07	0 12 0
Total,	7.67	55 11 0
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	1.61	—
Under punishment, . . . . .	.48	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	.22	—
Debtors, . . . . .	.61	—
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	.45	—
Others, &c.,	3.51	—
Total,	7.45	—
Grand Total,	37.10	42 13 3

NOTE.—This return is for the period 1st April, 1910, to 15th August, 1910, Clonmel Prison being closed on the latter date.

TABLE XII.—continued.

CORK (MALE) PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—		
Bookbinding,	67	7 7 6
Mat-making, Flattening and other work connected therewith,	20 00	41 0 10
Picking or tending Oakum, Hair, &c.,	18 84	12 8 9
Shoemaking,	7 05	131 7 11
Barbittag,	24	5 4 6
Stitchmaking,	34 08	41 15 1
Tadring,	7 05	137 1 8
Woodworking,	12 05	69 6 7
Baking,	3 00	60 0 0
Total,	92 05	606 2 6
In Buildings:—		
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	67	4 6 3
Carpenters or Joiners,	61	0 7 5
Laborers and Witherashers,	4 08	159 15 0
Painters and Glaziers,	40	18 12 0
Plumbers Gasfitters, and Smiths,	20	11 15 3
Total,	5 36	194 17 0
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and looking work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	16 83	226 17 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	2 00	75 0 0
Gardening,	15	2 8 0
Sorting and attending sick prisoners,	40	4 13 0
Total,	18 18	318 18 0
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	3 06	—
Under punishment,	14	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	5 63	—
Detained,	26	—
Others, &c.,	18 46	—
Total,	29 94	—
Grand Total,	146 25	1,020 17 6

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE XII.—continued.

CORK (FEMALE) PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
In Manufactures:—		
Knitting and Needleworking,	27.46	19s 2 d
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	58	7 18 11
Total,	18.04	26l 10 s
In Buildings:—		
Labourers and Whitewashers,	22	0 8 0
Painters and Glaziers,	20	7 17 4
Total,	42	14 5 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	3.15	17 14 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	1.0	89 8 0
Gardening,	6.7	101 5 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	10.8	238 14 0
Total,	21.65	437 1 0
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	75	—
Women nursing their own children,	3.42	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	10	—
Others, &c.,	3.34	—
Total,	4.74	—
Grand Total,	47.72	705 2 s

TABLE XII.—continued.

DUNDALK PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
In Manufactures :—		
Metallurgy, Polishing and other work connected therewith,	4-87	25 15 4
Picking or teasing Oulorn, Hair, &c.,	1-74	1 13 2
Bookbinding,	19-87	41 17 2
Shoemaking,	50	10 0 4
Shuttlers,	3-71	1 4 10
Tanning,	40	15 27 6
Woodworking,	10-9	25 12 3
Total,	40-84	123 4 11
In Building :—		
Carpenters or Joiners,	13	8 10 10
Laborers and Workmen,	47	25 7 4
Painters and Glaziers,	38	19 30 0
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	47	11 0 10
Total,	145	64 9 2
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—		
Clearing and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	8-7	44 10 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	9-4	12 0 0
Guarding,	5-3	88 8 0
Stoking prison furnaces,	43	11 11 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	2-47	55 6 6
Total,	13-8	307 15 6
Non-effective :—		
Sick,	45	—
Under punishment,	48	—
Unemployed :—		
Awaiting trial,	9-6	—
Debtors,	41	—
First class misdemeanours,	44	—
Others, &c.,	1-43	—
Total,	11-89	—
Grand Total,	73-65	495 6 7

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TABLE XII.—continued.

GALWAY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Knitting and Needleworking	—	3-64	44	12	2
Netweaving, Flaxing and other work connected therewith,	4-05	—	8	3	2
Picking or sorting Okeana, Hair, &c.,	3-41	—	1	10	9
Shoemaking,	25	92	0	9	3
Shoeshaking,	40	—	6	13	8
Shoeshaking,	6-19	—	15	2	12
Tailoring,	94	—	17	15	8
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . .	—	43	5	16	4
Woodcutting,	2-64	—	26	3	3
Total,	16-64	4-03	127	12	5
In Buildings :—					
Carpenters or Joiners,	99	—	4	4	7
Labourers and Whitewashers,	1-06	02	48	19	9
Painters and Glaziers,	57	03	5	15	6
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	52	—	9	14	7
Total,	2-04	05	63	17	7
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	4-85	1-06	88	10	8
Cooking for the prisoners,	1-23	—	70	3	10
Gasfittering,	1-96	49	37	2	4
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	35	—	3	8	2
Stoking prison furnaces,	38	—	8	17	3
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2-85	64	15	3
Total,	9-28	4-40	274	2	6
Non-effective :—					
Sick,	1-74	07	—	—	—
Under punishment,	01	09	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial,	3-19	44	—	—	—
Debtors,	03	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	5-27	1-25	—	—	—
Total,	10-23	1-74	—	—	—
Grand Total,	28-25	10-23	468	15	6

TABLE XII.—continued.

KILKENNY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
In Manufactures:—		
Netmaking, Planting and other work connected therewith,	341	9 13 6
Preparing or tracing Colours, Hair, &c.,	339	1 11 6
Shoemaking,	107	27 1 11
Shoemaking,	59	18 9 6
Shoemaking,	966	2 5 10
Tailoring,	146	27 11 0
Woodworking,	586	23 15 4
Total,	3777	118 7 9
In Buildings:—		
Carpenters or joiners,	85	1 13 3
Lafellers and Wainwrights,	172	34 8 9
Painters and Glaziers,	82	22 5 4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	64	1 3 0
Total,	303	29 12 6
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	623	94 12 6
Cooking for the prisoners,	109	30 10 6
Gardening,	182	16 10 4
Shoeing prison horses,	50	11 7 3
Washing prisoners' clothing,	175	39 63 6
Total,	1042	190 5 0
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	184	—
Under punishment,	4	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	245	—
Debtors,	63	—
Others, &c.,	586	—
Total,	894	—
Gross Total,	6112	377 7 9

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TABLE XII.—continued.

LIMERICK PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	F.	
In Manufactures:—			
Knitting and Needlemaking,	—	6-03	2 s. d.
Mattressing, Flattig and other work connected therewith,	6-07	—	35 15 0
Picking or dressing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	11-12	—	3 5 0
Shoemaking,	79	—	25 10 0
Shoelastmaking,	9-02	—	13 17 5
Tailoring,	1-03	—	25 12 0
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	94	1 2 5
Woodcutting,	20-40	—	85 18 0
Total,	56-52	6-07	263 1 2
In Buildings:—			
Carpenters or Joiners,	6-03	—	0 2 0
Labourers and Winkermakers,	1	60	0 12 0
Painters and Glaziers,	18	65	5 13 0
Total,	233	34	15 9 11
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5-02	1-09	80 13 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	2-60	75 0 0
Guarding,	1-45	—	22 2 0
Feeding and attending sick prisoners,	0-09	15	5 14 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	3-74	85 1 0
Total,	5-46	7-88	275 10 0
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	18	29	—
Under punishment,	43	41	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	32	—
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	5-45	37	—
Debtors,	23	—	—
First class misdemeanors,	—	31	—
Others, &c.,	2-68	33	—
Total,	6-76	1-16	—
Grand Total,	71-913	16-15	534 1 1

TABLE XII.—continued.

LONDONDERRY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	F.	
In Manufactures:—			
Knitting and Needleworking,	31	10 76	95 15 11
Mattmaking, Flaxing and other work, &c.	—	—	—
netted (Dressings),	9 61	—	34 17 4
Picking or teasing (Gowns, Hosi, &c.),	17 6	74	5 11 6
Buckraming,	14 66	1 53	45 11 5
Shoemaking,	61	—	12 7 11
Seamaking,	1	—	6 16 9
Seamaking,	—	—	4 2 9
Shoebinding,	1 33	—	25 5 0
Tailoring,	—	2 04	4 10 2
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	10 76	—	46 11 11
Woodworking,	—	—	—
Total,	34 17	15 97	279 16 10
In Buildings:—			
Blacklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	67	—	3 19 0
Carpenters or Joiners,	62	—	1 9 0
Laborers and Whitewashers,	1 65	53	23 12 0
Painters and Glaziers,	85	—	54 2 8
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	63	—	4 10 0
Total,	2 62	53	75 14 8
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jolting work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	13 51	5 19	237 18 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	2 49	73 0 0
Gardening,	53	—	7 14 0
Sorting and attending sick prisoners,	1 07	12	25 1 6
Stoking prison furnaces,	41	1 60	32 14 6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	6 7	160 17 6
Total,	15 00	19 1	484 5 6
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	78	78	—
Under punishment,	50	43	—
Unemployed:—			
Assisting total,	4 29	1 15	—
Debtors,	17	63	—
Fast class (non-indigent),	38	—	—
Others, &c.,	4 29	1 04	—
Total,	16 03	2 63	—
Grand Total,	62 78	27 60	838 17 0

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TABLE XII.—continued.
MOUNTJOY LOCAL PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	F.	
In Manufactures:—			
Brushmaking,	3-95	—	30 12 2
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	83-87	711 10 2
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith,	14-92	—	71 17 7
Picking or sewing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	7-55	—	0 12 6
Sackmaking,	19-71	—	44 15 11
Shoemaking,	9-80	—	214 5 7
Smithing,	1-61	—	38 3 1
Weaving,	11-39	—	66 12 0
Tailoring,	22-67	—	427 8 7
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	16-78	260 5 3
Woodworking,	24-96	—	145 14 4
Baking,	5-66	—	180 11 5
Carpentering,	—	83	13 9 19
Shoelast making,	96-56	—	799 0 3
Total,	240 34	166-65	2,975 0 9
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	1-54	—	29 15 0
Carpenters or Joiners,	47	—	41 9 7
Labourers and Whitewashers,	61-08	3-48	1,368 11 3
Painters and Glaziers,	1-25	—	67 4 4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	61	—	0 27 11
Total,	64-12	3-48	1,638 0 1
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	37-55	19-43	865 1 11
Cooking for the prisoners,	3-00	—	168 10 0
Gardening,	2-56	3-91	113 3 5
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	1-05	—	23 17 5
Stoking prison furnaces,	1-60	—	27 7 4
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	28-61	677 8 8
Total,	46-15	43-15	1,814 8 9
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	16-96	6-12	—
Under punishment,	77	10	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	6-53	—
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	25-46	—	—
Debtors,	77	—	—
First class misdemeanours,	64	—	—
Others, &c.,	55-74	17-23	—
Total,	141-91	30-28	—
Grand Total,	427-52	193-55	5,330 9 7

TABLE XII.—continued.

SLIGO PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Agriculture,	47	—	71	2	0
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	649	48	10	1
Mattrelong, Flaring and other work connected therewith,	355	—	9	11	0
Picking or teasing Cotton, Hair, &c.,	309	—	0	14	9
Shoemaking,	41	—	16	4	10
Stoneworking,	129	—	0	12	2
Tailoring,	40	—	18	6	0
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	67	1	2	0
Woodcutting,	1364	—	26	1	10
Total,	2866	766	230	11	2
In Buildings :—					
Carpenters or Joiners,	21	—	8	5	10
Laborers and Whitewashers,	38	—	9	8	3
Plasterers and Glaziers,	14	—	4	18	8
Total,	73	—	22	12	9
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison, and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	311	97	46	12	0
Cooking for the prisoners,	132	—	38	10	0
Garbaging,	81	—	12	8	0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	140	42	16	6
Total,	524	237	138	6	6
Non-effective :—					
Sick,	50	—	—	—	—
Under punishment,	13	46	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	140	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial,	335	—	—	—	—
Debtors,	40	—	—	—	—
First class reformatives,	64	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	465	46	—	—	—
Total,	844	46	—	—	—
Grand Total,	4677	1269	381	30	8

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TABLE XII.—continued.

TRALEE PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Agriculture,	16-30	—	155	11	0
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	1-93	31	6	1
Picking or teasing Cotton, Hair, &c.,	79	—	6	7	3
Shoemaking,	74	—	4	2	2
Shoebreaking,	8-06	—	15	1	5
Tailoring,	35	—	18	12	7
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	7	0	0	0
Woodcutting,	5-12	—	7	8	0
Total,	26-54	2-63	222	12	9
In Buildings :—					
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	38	—	14	0	0
Carpenters or Joiners,	32	—	10	15	0
Laborers and Whitewashers,	2-55	—	49	19	9
Painters and Glaziers,	33	—	22	0	0
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths,	11	—	3	10	0
Total,	4-31	—	100	4	9
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jolting work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	6-41	1-21	130	2	0
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1-00	36	10	0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	31	1-39	37	2	0
Total,	6-82	3-0	185	14	0
Non-effective :—					
Sick,	65	1-19	—	—	—
Under punishment,	06	—	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial,	74	—	—	—	—
Debtors,	19	—	—	—	—
First class misdemeanants,	—	4	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	9-16	4-63	—	—	—
Total,	9-79	1-66	—	—	—
Grand Total,	46-66	7-58	605	11	9

TABLE XII.—continued.

TULLAMORE PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year)		Value of Prisoners' Lab. or.	
In Manufactures :—	M	F.	£	s. d.
Knitting and Needlework,	—	4 43	38	19 0
Picking or teasing Cotton, Hair, &c.,	14-70	—	15	7 0
Seamaking,	29 80	—	37	17 0
Shoemaking,	—	—	16	8 7
Stitching,	—	—	1	7 9
Stapling,	—	—	0	5 0
Staplebinding,	—	—	9	10 0
Tailoring,	—	—	4	11 4
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	84	—	—
Total,	33-72	5-23	163	7 5
In Buildings :—				
Bricklaying, Masonry, and Plastering,	—	—	32	2 6
Labourers and Whitewashers,	—	—	7	15 0
Painters and Glaziers,	—	—	5	14 8
Total,	—	—	44	10 3
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—				
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	3 94	1-45	87	17 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	5-90	—	73	0 0
Cleaning,	1-31	—	39	19 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2-34	33	6 0
Total,	7-25	4-19	234	2 0
Non-effective :—				
Sick,	1-42	—	—	—
Under punishment,	—	—	—	—
Unemployed :—				
Awaiting trial,	2-29	—	—	—
Debtors,	—	—	—	—
First class misdemeanants,	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	—	—	—	—
Total,	2-29	—	—	—
Grand Total,	51-38	12-12	418	19 7

TABLE XII.—continued.

WATERFORD PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	7-68	97	10	8
Manracing, Fleeting and other work connected therewith,	17-77	—	34	0	2
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	5-6	—	0	13	11
Shoemaking,	43	—	10	16	4
Tailoring,	51	—	9	14	9
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . .	—	7-65	64	3	1
Woodworking,	9-57	—	17	5	2
Total,	34-05	15-33	234	19	7
In Buildings :—					
Carpenters or Joiners,	23	—	14	16	5
Laborers and White-washers,	15	2	12	5	1
Total,	38	2	27	15	6
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . .	2-99	2-03	80	2	14
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1-00	26	10	4
Gardening,	33	14	16	2	8
Striking prison furniture,	14	—	3	3	2
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2-09	45	0	0
Total,	4-07	3-13	185	8	6
Non-effective :—					
Sick,	1-15	94	—	—	—
Under punishment,	49	85	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children,	—	83	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial,	4-00	—	—	—	—
Detention,	40	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	7-75	35	—	—	—
Total,	11-07	3-09	—	—	—
Grand Total,	52-40	22-61	445	0	7

TABLE XII.—continued.

MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
In Manufactures:—		
Agriculture,	68-66	1,039 8 9
Bookbinding,	1-36	34 1 8
Book-stacking,	1-38	7 19 0
Picking or teasing Oakum,	1-30	6 4 1
Shoemaking,	34-00	602 12 8
Seamaking,	2-89	105 0 3
Seamaking and Carpentering,	69-94	1,070 9 11
Tailoring,	4-31	5 3 0
Woodworking,	4-31	5 3 0
Mattress making,	1-07	17 17 11
Total,	175-12	2,773 14 9
In Buildings:—		
Relaymen, Masons, and Plasterers,	1-1	46 14 8
Carpenters or Joiners,	4-38	185 12 8
Labourers and Whitewashers,	15-07	328 14 6
Painters and Glaziers,	2-97	101 10 5
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Bricks,	4	16 12 2
Total,	23-9	682 4 5
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jetting work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	20-66	288 10 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	4-68	182 6 6
Garbaging,	4-35	60 9 0
Supplying prison services,	40	25 11 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	8-30	144 13 0
Total,	48-99	699 5 0
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	14-41	—
Under punishment,	1-41	—
Unemployed:—		
Others, &c.,	1-45	—
Total,	17-67	—
Grand Total,	258-01	4,204 4 2

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TABLE XII.—continued.

MOUNTJOY CONVICT PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.	
	M.	F.	£	s. d.
Mandatory,	345	10 00	98	5 1
Prison Employment,	—	8 30	190	2 0
Totals,	345	18 30	288	7 1
Non-effective :—				
Penalishment,	—	01	—	—
Sick in cell,	—	01	—	—
Hospital,	1 43	37	—	—
Totals,	1 43	06	—	—
Gross Totals,	346	19 39	288	7 1

TABLE XII.—continued.

ENNIS REFORMATORY.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).		Value of Inmates' Labour.	
	M.	F.	£	s. d.
In Manufactures:—				
Agriculture,	4.93	3.03	130	17 11
Bookbinding, . . . . .	.13	—	4	5 5
Knitting and Needlework,	—	10.61	125	6 8
Mattraking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith,	3.61	—	7	17 9
Picking or running Ostrich Hair, &c., . . . . .	.94	1.10	1	0 0
Shoemaking,	1.51	—	29	5 1
Washing, not including inmates' clothing,	—	1.02	2	11 1
Woodcutting, . . . . .	.51	—	3	18 9
Down Thread Work,	—	1.97	6	10 7
Total,	12.02	17.64	333	8 6
In Buildings:—				
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers, . . . . .	.30	—	4	0 0
Carpenters or Joiners, . . . . .	.08	—	22	10 10
Labourers and Whitewashers,	4.40	1.05	115	1 9
Painters and Glaziers,	1.07	.30	62	2 4
Total,	5.75	1.44	181	14 2
In the ordinary service of the Reformatory:—				
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the reformatory and reformatory yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	3.00	3.00	26	18 6
Cooking for the inmates,	—	2.60	73	0 6
Washing inmates' clothing,	—	1.01	22	19 0
Total,	3.00	5.61	189	17 6
Non-effective:—				
Sick, . . . . .	.23	1.44	—	—
Under punishment, . . . . .	.12	.49	—	—
Unemployed:—				
Exempt on medical grounds,	1.66	2.46	—	—
Ostrich, &c., . . . . .	.63	.05	—	—
Total,	2.29	2.51	—	—
Grand Total,	25.32	36.45	705	19 1

TABLE XII.—continued.

BORSTAL INSTITUTION, CLONMEL.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).		Value of Inmates' Labour.
	M.	£ s. d.	
In Manufacture:—			
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith,	8-06	6 17 4	
Shoemaking,	8-78	68 14 9	
Tailoring,	8-61	326 7 7	
Woodworking,	3-15	22 14 9	
Carpentry,	3-08	14 10 7	
Total,	32-67	226 5 0	
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	4-66	1 15 10	
Carpenters or Joiners,	1-42	45 12 4	
Labourers and Whitewashers,	7-10	14 11 3	
Painters and Glaziers,	2-15	30 6 4	
Total,	15-33	92 6 9	
In the ordinary service of the Institution:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the Institution and institution yard, and buildings (exclusive of bedding work of any kind),	6-56	96 8 0	
Cooking for the inmates,	1-42	51 5 0	
Gardening,	7-23	135 15 0	
Stoking inmates,	4-43	6 15 0	
Washing inmates' clothing,	2-04	46 5 0	
Total,	17-58	314 19 0	
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	92	—	
Under punishment,	99	—	
Unemployed:—			
Others, &c.,	1-10	—	
Total,	2-00	—	
Grand Total,	60-19	638 18 3	

XIII.—STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ENNIS.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Year ended 31st December, 1910.

	M.	F.	Total.
In custody at beginning of year,	25	26	51
Committed during year,	5	13	21
Received on Revocation of Licences,	2	1	4
Discharged { On expiration of sentence,	5	11	16
{ On licences,	3	5	13
Transferred to Certified Reformatory,	—	5	5
In custody at end of year,	23	29	52
	M.	F.	Total.
Daily average number in custody during year,	23.76	31.50	55.26

INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Sentences.

3 years,	7
2½ "	1
2 "	3
1½ "	4
1 "	6
Total,	21

INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Previous Convictions.

Number who had been previously convicted—

	M.	F.
Under six times,	3	4
Six to ten times,	—	1
Eleven to twenty times,	2	—
Above twenty times,	3	6
Number not previously convicted,	—	1
Total,	8	12

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RETURN OF RESTRANTS, PUNISHMENTS, AND OFFENCES DURING YEAR 1910.

	M.	F.
Total number of inmates during the year,	34	69

Restraints—

	M.	F.
Muffs with straps or rubber-ink jackets,	—	1

Punishments—

Close confinement in ordinary cells,	16.	2.
Dietary punishment,	17.	2.
Loss of stage or privileges,	31.	4.

Offences—

Violence,	0.	1.
Idleness,	2.	—
Other breaches of regulations,	31.	3.
Total offences,	33.	4.

Offences (in addition to 94, in each case, of being a habitual drinkard) in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Attempt suicide, 1	Assault, 4
Assault Police, 1	Neglect children, 4
Larceny, 0	Larceny, 4
	Attempt suicide, 1
Total, 2	Total, 13

Staff on 31st December, 1910.

1 Governor.	1 Chief Warden.
1 Medical Officer.	4 Ordinary Wardens.
1 Church of Ireland Chaplain.	1 Matron.
1 Roman Catholic Chaplain.	5 Assistant Matrons.
1 Presbyterian Chaplain.	2 Male Servants.

* For Expenditure, see page 17

For return showing employment of inmates, etc., see page 22.

TABLE XIV.—BORSTAL INSTITUTION FOR MALES,
CLONMEL.

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

In Custody at the beginning of the year,	39
Received:—	
Committed under Section 1 of Prevention of Crime Act, 1903, ..	33
.. .. Section 2	1
Transferred .. Section 3	6
Recommenced on Probation or resumption of license	—
Total,	38
Disposed of:—	
Released on license	15
Discharged on expiration of sentence	11
.. .. special grounds	1
Remitted to Prison	2
.. .. Lunatic Asylums	1
Total,	29
Remaining in Institution at end of the year	49
Daily average number of inmates during the year, 50.06.	

INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

SUMMARY OF OFFENCES AND PERIOD OF DETENTION ORDERED.

—	3 years	Under 3 years & over 2	2 years & over 18 months	18 months & over 12 months	12 months or less	Total
Offences against the person.	9	9	11	2	12	53
Offences against property with violence.	1	—	9	4	3	17
Offences against property without violence.	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malevolent injuries to property.	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other offences . . .	1	1	—	3	1	6
Total, . . .	8	3	20	10	17	58

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INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Age.		Previous Convictions.	
		Number who had been previously convicted—	
14 years	.. .. 11	Once,	.. .. 15
17 "	.. .. 12	Twice,	.. .. 11
18 "	.. .. 13	Three Times,	.. .. 7
19 "	.. .. 14	Four Times ..	.. .. 1
20 "	.. .. 9	Five Times ..	.. .. 4
21 "	.. .. —	Six Times ..	.. .. 1
		Above Six Times ..	.. .. 3
		Number not previously convicted ..	16
Total 51		Total 51	

RETURN OF RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, AND OFFENCES DURING YEAR 1944.

Total number of inmates during year	.. .. .	55
Restraints —		
Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets	.. .. .	17
Punishments —		
Closed Confinement in Ordinary Cell,	.. .. .	88
Dietary punishment,	.. .. .	94
Loss of Stags or Privilege,	.. .. .	27
Offences —		
Violence,	.. .. .	12
Disobedience,	.. .. .	9
Other Breaches of Regulations,	.. .. .	106
Total Offences	.. .. .	127

For Expenditure, see page 16.

For Return showing Employment of inmates, &c., see page 23.

TABLE XV., showing the names of the various Certified Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in Ireland.

BELFAST	Prison Gate Mission for Men (Protestant). Prison Gate Mission for Women (Protestant). Aid Society for Discharged Catholic Men Prisoners. Aid Society for Discharged Catholic Women Prisoners.
CLONMEL	Borstal Association (undenominational).
CORK	Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society. Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society (Male).
DUBLIN	Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society. Discharged Male Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society. Society for the Relief of Poor Protestants (Male and Female) discharged from Prison.
DUNDALK	Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).
LIMERICK	Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary (undenominational).
LONDONDERRY	Presbyterian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Church of Ireland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Catholic Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
WATERFORD	Waterford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).